



THE

KNIGHT



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GOLD AFTER THE LAUREL

By Vincas Ruzas

[Originally published in Diena, December 4, 1995, No. 276., pg. 6.
Translated by Aleksandras Radžius]

As a condition for Lithuanian support of the war between the Poles and the Turks, the Lithuanians obtained a commitment that every third meeting of the Commonwealth Parliament would be in Lithuania, in Gardinas. Lithuania sent its army to Chotin. On the even of battle, Michael Kaributas Višnioveckis, King of Lithuania and Poland* died. The allied Lithuanian and Polish army was victorious under the leadership of John Sobiesky. Victories common of both the Lithuanian and Polish state were often immortalized with Polish symbols and in the name of Polonia, regardless of how much of the credit should go to Lithuania. European medalists didn't pay much attention to such details, especially when the person placing the order was a Polish noble.

Such is the case with the medals in commemoration of the victory at Chotin. In E. Rachinsky's catalog of Polish medals, "Cabinet Medalow Polskich" there are 4 such medals listed. Three depict battle scenes. On two medals, the deployment of Lithuanian and Polish troops attacking the Turkish camp is nicely depicted. On one signed medal, which depicts a battle scene, we see the name of the designer, Johann Hoene, Jr., the famous medalist of Danzig.

The captured Turkish flags were taken to Pope Clement X in Rome. For that occasion, a medal was minted in 1674 in Rome with the inscription, "TVRCARSIGNA A POLONIA RELATA (Turkish Insignia brought by Polonia)."

The dominant family in Lithuania at the time were the Pacai. Christopher Pacas was the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, Michael Pacas was the Grand Field Marshal. Both were opposed to Sobiesky and were not willing to assist him in battle. They were also against his election to the Commonwealth thrones. However, Sobiesky's faction proved stronger and he was elected monarch at Chotin. In 1675, a medal was issued to commemorate the election. It depicted a laurel wreath and above it a crown. The legend tied together the victory at Chotin and the coronation: "AUREA POST LAUREAM (Gold after the Laurel)."

To commemorate the election, gold and silver medals were struck depicting an eagle flying toward the sun. On the eagles chest is the Sobiesky arms with the inscription, "SIC MUNTA TUTIOR (Armed in this Way, we are safe)" Also issued were medals with the Sobiesky arms and the inscription: "TEGIT ET PROTEGIT (Shields and Protects)."

To commemorate the coronation, three variations of medals were struck depicting John Sobiesky with a laurel wreath on the obverse, and a crowned Sobiesky coat-of-arms on the reverse. On another medal struck to commemorate the coronation, the reverse depicts an arms holding a sword protruding from the clouds and three wreaths ring the blade: laurel, oak, and olive. Above them is a crown. A number of variations of this medal are known.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2...



GOLD MEDAL DESIGNED BY J. HOENE, JR. TO HONOR LIUDVICA KAROLINA RADVILAITE. MINTED IN 1675.



SILVER MEDAL DESIGNED BY J. HOENE, JR. TO COMMEMORATE THE CORONATION OF JOHN SOBIESKY AND HIS WIFE KAZIMIERA. MINTED IN 1676.

INSERT ENCLOSED

An insert entitled, *Piningas, That's "Money" in Lithuanian, An Introduction to the money our Lithuanian Ancestors Used* by Frank Passic is enclosed in this issue of The Knight. This is also being mailed to members of the Lithuanian-American Genealogical Society in their magazine *Genealogija*, Fall 1996 issue.

GOLD AFTER THE LAUREL

The J. Hoene, Jr. medals housed at the Lithuanian National Museum and at the Čiurlionis Art Museum are those dedicated to the coronation of John Sobiesky and his wife Jarija Kazimiera. Both heroes are depicted in a Roman style with laurel wreaths on their heads. The legend reads: "CRESCANTI CVM PALMIS NOMINA (May their names grow like the palms)". There was also a gold coronation medal minted with a portrait of Sobiesky and the legend: "VIREBIT (Full of Energy)."

John Sobiesky loved his French wife Marija Kazimiera d'Arc. Medals were struck especially in her honor. Queen Marija Kazimiera is depicted symbolizing Diana riding in a chariot which is pulled by two deer.

Finally, there is a large 90 mm. medal of J. Hoene, Jr. which was produced in 1683. On the obverse is an impressive portrait of Marija Kazimiera. On the reverse is a view of Danzig. The medal was ordered and the expenses were paid by the governor of Vilnius and later the governor of Marienburg, Ernest Denhof. This medal is one of the largest minted up to that time.

John Sobiesky dreamt of defeating the Turks and removing them as a threat to Christian Europe. To achieve his end, he had to improve his relations with the Hapsburgs.** Michael Casimir Radvila, Chancellor and Field Marshal of Lithuania was the ambassador of Lithuania and Poland and laid the foundation for an alliance with Austria against the Turks. He was also the ambassador in Rome to Pope Innocence XI. On his way back from Rome, he died in 1680. He was married to John Sobiesky's sister Kotryna. Three medals dedicated to M. K. Radvila are known. One silver medal produced by J. Hoene, Jr. is housed in the Hermitage Museum. One medal with the titles of Duke Radvila is known only from a written description.

As events would prove, a confrontation with the Turks was inevitable. The Holy Roman Emperor had made a treaty with J. Sobiesky and when the Turks attacked Vienna, J. Sobiesky quickly arrived to help the Emperor. A great battle took place in 1683 near Vienna. The Turks were defeated and did not again try to advance into Europe. The Lithuanian Grand Field Marshal Casimir Sapeiha was ordered to bring the Lithuanian army to help the King. The Lithuania army marched through Hungary and did not arrive until after the Battle of Vienna.

The 1683 victory at Vienna resulted in almost 200 medals, tokens, and little medals. The medals depict John Sobiesky, the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold or the defender of Vienna, Graf Schtarenberg.

This victory was immortalized by the Nuremberg medalist M. Bruner, H. Hafner, F. H. Miuler and J. J. Volrab; the Wroclav medalists J. Engelhart and J. Kite; the Vienna medalist M. Hofman; the Hamburg medalist H. Liuder, J. Reteck and others.

Medals to honor the anti-Turkish coalition were minted also by Italian medalists. This is a natural consequence of the Pope's appeal to Christian monarchs and of J. Sobiesky's ambassador's M. K. Radvila's activities. These medals were produced by Dž. Gugliemald and Dž. Hameran. O. Hameran, son of Dž. Hameran was also the Pope's medalier and produced a number of medals for J. Sobiesky's niece Clementine Sobiesky who in 1719 married to pretender to the English throne, James Stuart. The 1719 medal for Clementine Sobiesky is housed at the Lithuanian National Museum.

One of the last medals was produced in 1694 and is dedicated to J. Sobiesky's victory against the Turks at Kamenec and to commemorate the marriage of his daughter Teresa Kunegunda to the Elector of Bavaria, Maximilian. This medal was produced by the Nuremberg medalist G. Hautsch and is housed at the Lithuanian National Museum.

In the history of Lithuanian medals, we can be proud of the medals of Liudvika Karoline Radvilaitė, daughter of Boguslav Radvila. The most interesting are the medals in two variations dedicated to the

visit of Liudvika Karolina Radvilaitė to Biržai in 1675. The original medals were acquired by the Biržai District Museum "Sėla." In honor of the young Radvilaitė, a number of gold and silver medals in a number of variations were struck. They had the legend: "AD NORMAM - ET EXEMPLUM (Righteously and Exemplary)."

The medals for Liudvika Karolina Radvilaitė are sometimes encountered at auctions in Germany, although they are relatively expensive. None of the medals have the designer's mark, however, they are attributed to J. Hoene, Jr.

**Translator's note: A distinction has to be made between the medieval and renaissance name and concept of Polonia and the modern name and concept of Poland. They are not synonymous. Polonia is the medieval and renaissance name for Greater Poland and its capital Gnesen. This domain did not include Lachia (Little Poland, capital Cracow), Masovia (capital Plock), or Silesia (capital Breslau). The modern name "Poland" does include Lachia, Silesia, Masovia, and Polonia.*

***Translator's note: During the reigns of King Sigismund II, the Old (1506-1548), and King Sigismund August III (reign 1544-1572), the Lithuanian-Polish Commonwealth had very close ties with the Hapsburgs.*

1995 MEDAL

Illustrated below is a 1995 medal by A. Olbutas and P. Gintalas, commemorating 5 years of Lithuanian Independence.



1917 VILNIUS ROAD BUILDING

VILNIUS ROAD BUILDING
COMPANY SCRIP

SCRIP

Date: 1917 (undated)

Size: 55 x 65 mm. (slightly varies)

Colors and denominations:

.50 pfennig--light yellow.

1 mark --white

1,50 marks--green.

3 marks--yellow/red.

This month we are featuring a rather unknown collectible numismatic item that was issued in 1917 in then German-occupied Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania.

The German Road Building Company "Strassenbaukompanie," issued four scrip notes in the denominations of .50 pfennigs, 1, 1.5, and 3 marks.

These are only briefly mentioned in numismatist Aleksandrs Platbarzdis' "Coins and Notes of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania" published in Stockholm in 1968. On page 59 of his work these notes are briefly mentioned, and one is illustrated in reduced size on page 123.

LNA member Lee Gordon of Illinois has graciously supplied us with copies of a complete set of these notes in his own collection, which he purchased some time ago in Germany.

The notes bear the black inked text, "GUTSCHEIN, über 3.00 M., Strassenbaukompanie. 27. Signature."

Translation: "Paper note, amount of 3 marks, Road Building Company #27, Signature."

We can only speculate at this time as to their use, but



since this was issued during wartime, it can be assumed that this company "No. 27" was one of similar numerous German military road building operations involving the local populace. Perhaps the notes were given as company scrip which workers could use to purchase supplies from the German authorities.

If the company operated trains, for example, the notes would be used as some sort of fare passage scrip.

The fact that the company issued these attests to the fact that it was intended for a specific use for a specific group of people. Otherwise, the Ostrubel notes issued by the German State Loan East Bank in Posen/Poznan would have sufficed.

A search through the numismatic literature reveals that these are not mentioned in the Lithuanian references. However, the designation "27" could mean that there were possibly notes issued for "No. 26, No. 10, " etc. for other areas in their occupation zones as part of the German plan. Perhaps one of our readers might have more information about these.

If you have any of these in your own collection or have more information about these, let us know. But for the rest of us, we are happy to illustrate here a complete set of these unusual scrip notes in German mark denominations. Notes are copied actual size.

MORE PENNSYLVANIA

4. LITHUANIAN TOKENS

LNA member Edward Mikutis of Berwyn, Illinois, has sent us a listing of plastic Lithuanian "good for" tokens from Pennsylvania in his personal collection. If any of our members have others, please send us a listing and preferably an actual size photocopy.

1. LITH CLUB/1129 WYO. AVE./EXETER/PA. Rev: GOOD/FOR 15c IN/TRADE. Round, 28 mm. Red with white letters.

2. LITHUANIAN/CLUB/MT. CARMEL/PA. Rev: GOOD/FOR 10c IN/TRADE. 8 scalloped, 24 mm., white with black letters.

3. LITHUANIAN/CLUB/7 BUTLER ST./PITTSTON, PA. Rev: BEER. Octagon, 25 mm. white with black letters.

4. LITHUANIAN/CLUB/7 BUTLER ST./PITTSTON. Rev: GOOD/FOR 15c IN/TRADE. Octagon, 25 mm., white with black letters.

5. LITHUANIAN/CLUB/87 N. MAIN/PITTSTON. Rev: GOOD/FOR 10c IN/TRADE. 8 scalloped, 24 mm., white with black letters.

6. LITHUANIAN/CLUB/87 N. MAIN/PITTSTON. Rev: GOOD/FOR 25c IN/TRADE. Octagon, 24 mm., green with white letters.

7. --/LITHUANIAN/CLUB -- (Shamokin, PA) Rev: GOOD FOR/A BEER/IN TRADE. Square, 28 mm., red with white letters.

7a. Same as above, variant. Rev: Three line wording total height 16 mm. No. 7 height is 14 mm.

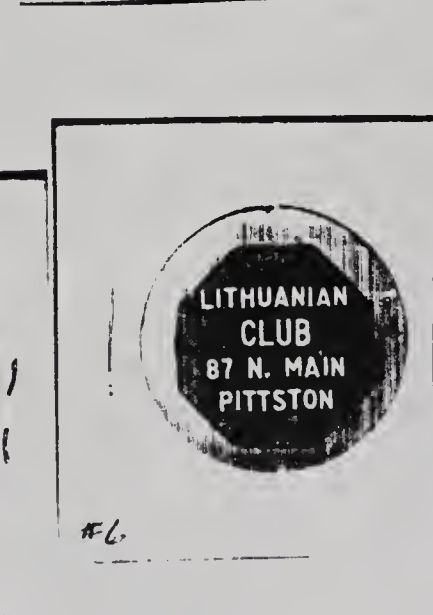
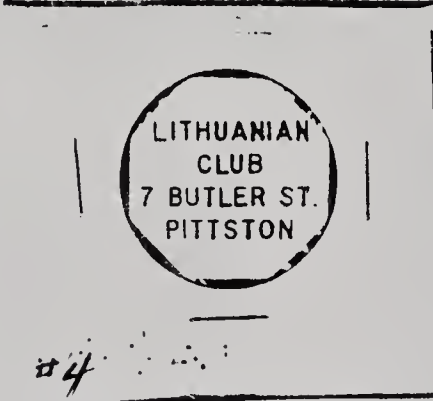
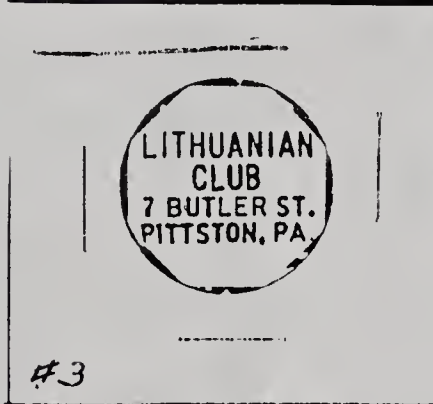
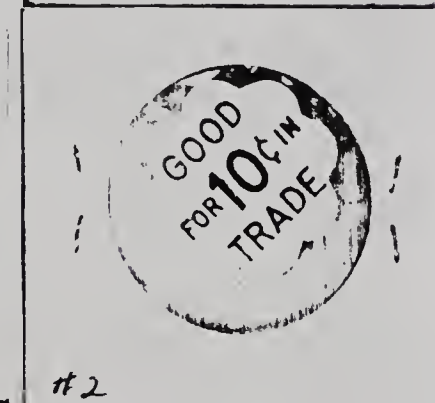
TOKENS WITH LITHUANIAN SOUNDING SURNAMES

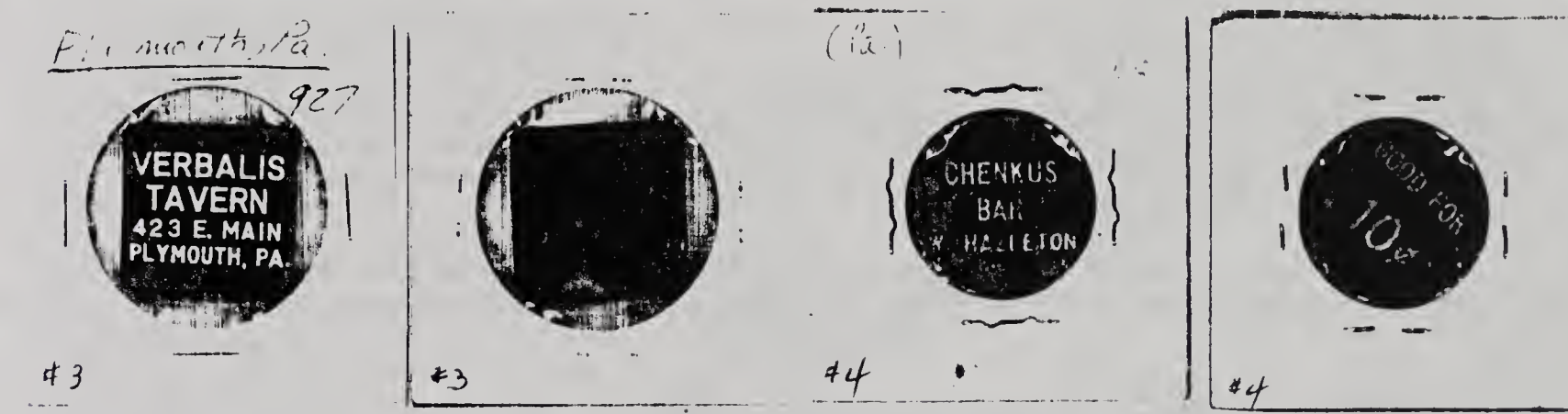
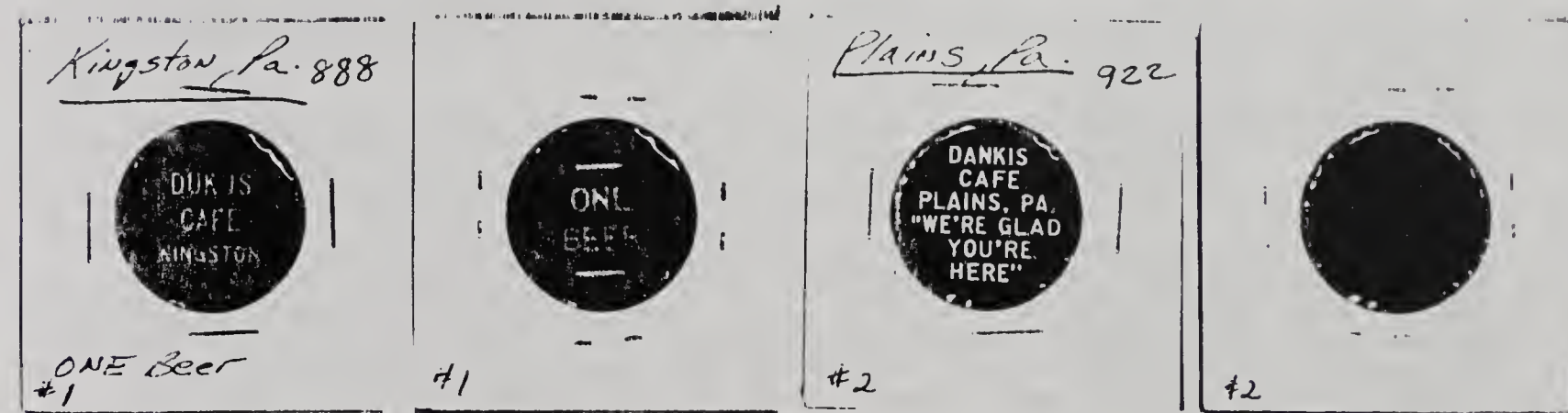
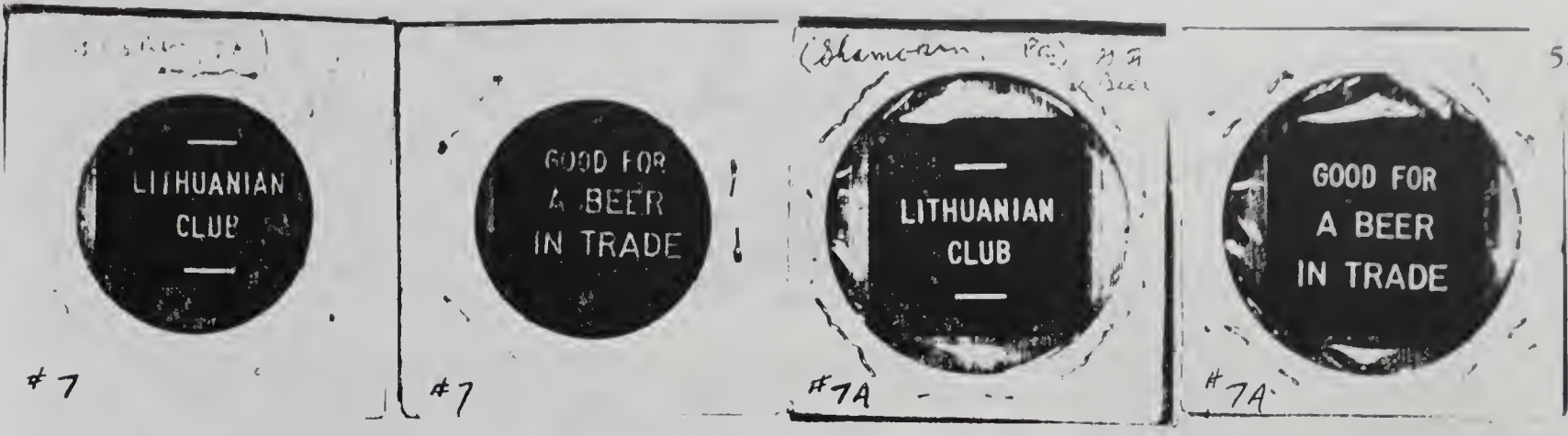
1. DUKUS/CAFE/KINGSTON [PA]. Rev: -- ONE/BEER--. Octagon, 24 mm., red with white letters.

2. DANKIS'/CAFE/PLAINS. PA/"WE'RE GLAD/YOU'RE/HERE. Reverse is blank. Round, 23 mm., black with white letters.

3. VERBALIS/TAVERN/ 423 E. MAIN/PLYMOUTH, PA. Reverse is blank. Square, 23 mm., red with white letters.

4. CHENKUS/BAR/W. HAZELTON [PA.]. GOOD FOR/ 10c. 8 scalloped, 24 mm., green with white letters.





MORE CHICAGO LITHUANIAN TOKENS

In addition to the above Philadelphia tokens, LNA member Edward Mikutis also shares with us the following Chicago Lithuanian tokens in his collection which are unlisted in Dr. Račkus' collection listing, presented many years ago here in *The Knight*.

They are as follows:

A. LITHUANIA SONS/&/ DAUGHTERS/HALL. Rev: GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE. Brass, round, 20 mm.

B. BRAZAUSKAS/TAVERN/2158/W 23RD ST. [Westside, IL]. Rev: GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE. Aluminum, Round, 20 mm.

C. SIMAND/DR-TE/DAUKANTO [Possibly Chicago, Translation: Simonas Daukantas Society]. Rev: "5" with 14 surrounding star border. Brass, Round, 24 mm. NOTE: Letter "o" in Simano overstruck on letter "A."

D. KARALIAUS DOVYDO DRAUGYSTĖ/ [Probably Chicago]. Rev: Blank. Translation: King David Society. Aluminum, Round, 25 mm. Possibly a Jewish-Lithuanian society?

E. D.L.K. VYTAUTA NO. 1 CHORAS/ (ornamental center)/CHICAGO, ILL. Rev: GOOD FOR/5¢/IN TRADE. Brass, round, 25 mm. Translation: Grand Duke of Lithuania Vytautas No. 1.

F. LITHUANIAN AUDITORIUM/WAUKEGAN/ILL. Rev: \$1.00 DEPOSIT. Aluminum, Octagon, 33 mm.

Continued on page 7...



A



B



LITHUANIAN
6. NUMISMATIC
DICTIONARY

By
Jonas K. Karys 33.



English translation by
V.L.G. Matelis

Continued from last issue....

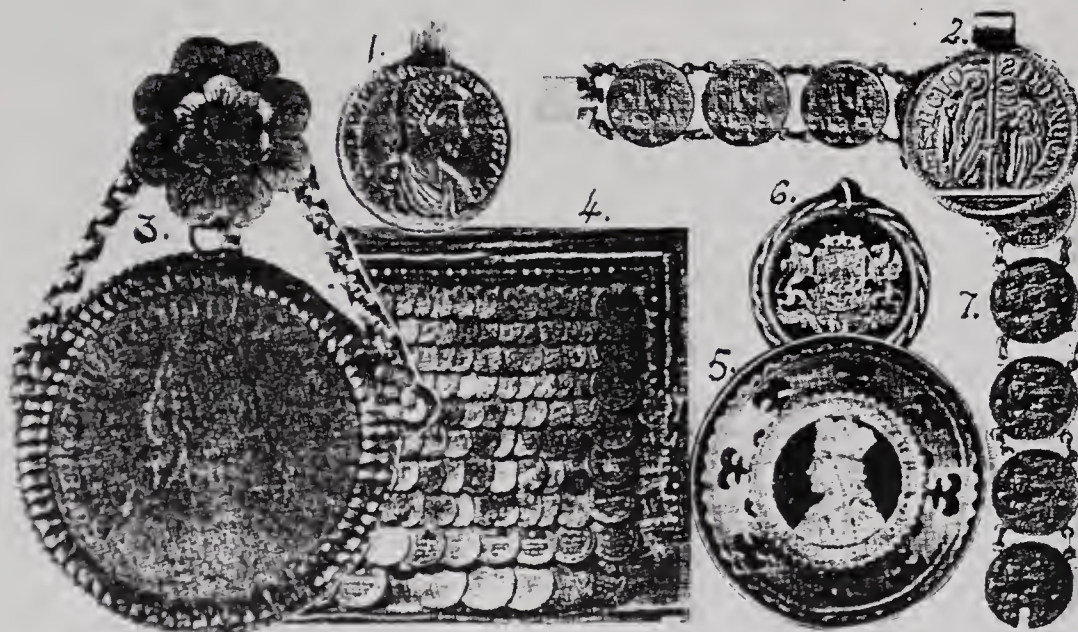
MONETARINĖ POLITIKA/Monetary Politics. The political use of Money. Specialized ideas and their application, the totality of means and methods of handling money and coins within that complex, circulating in the state.

MONETINĖ PĖDA/Monetary Equivalent. A. The volume of coins to be produced from a set weight of the appropriate metal. B. The correlation between the monetary unit and the quantity of the precious metal upon which that unit is based.

MONETINĖ TECHNIKA/Monetary Technique. The aggregate of means and methods utilized in the production of coins. Coins have been produced in all ages by casting, hammering, or striking. Casting never was widely used, and the progress of coinage technique has entirely supplanted it. In the case of hammering and striking, it was necessary, and continues to be so, to accomplish the following basic operations. A. To prepare the appropriate metal flan. B. To engrave the necessary dies. C. To implant those dies into the said flan. All this was accomplished by the person himself with primitive instruments over 2,000 years ago. Only in the 15th and 16th centuries did there appear in European coin mints, mechanical methods worthy of attention greatly easing the minter's operations and his work. For example: to dress the molten metal into plates and machines to cut those plates into metal planchets; fittings of one type or another to speed up production: falling hammers; rolling mills; and of course, rotary presses which have performed an epochal role in mints.

As time passed, these and other machines improved, were perfected and became widespread. The new replaced the old or worn out. The need for a man's strength measurably dropped, harnessing the wind, animal traction, water, steam and finally, electricity. The heart of the acceleration Mint, the rotary press, was replaced in the 19th century by the crankshaft, which was invented in 1817 by the German Dietrich Uhlhorn, and he was joined by the Frenchman Thonmelier with a similar machine. From their inventions the new and massive automatic coin and medal striking machines, which can produce 100 and more in a minute coins complete in every respect.

MONETINĖS PUOŠMENOS/Coin Ornaments. A. People's clothing ornamented with all types of coins. B. Ornamented products produced with any type of coin: a buckle, medallion, bracelet, etc.



MONETINĖS RAIDĖS/Coin Letters. The letters placed upon a coin separately from the legend, figures or monograms. They indicate and do indicate: A) the series of emission; B) the month of striking (the initial of the month, or the first 12 letters of the alphabet); C) The mint mark (For example, R for Rome; V for Vilnius, D for Denver, or symbolically, A for Berlin, C for Ottawa; H for Birmingham S for Helsinki). The letter and the figure alongside, or two letters, would designate the affiliates of the principal Mint, or their locations.

Mon. puošmenu pavyzdžiai: 1, auks. romenu solidas; 2, Levanto paauksuotą varinis dukatas; 3, rusu XVIII a. moneta; 4, monetomis išpuosta ištisa moters drabuzio dalis (XIX a.); 5-7, Lietuvos, Latvijos ir Estijos monet. puošmenos.

CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE...

GEDIMINAS COMMEMORATIVE COIN MINTED

The Bank of Lithuania has issued a .925 silver proof 50 Litų coin as part of its "Rulers of Lithuania" series begun earlier this year, to commemorate Grand Duke Gediminas who ruled Lithuania 1316-1341. The coin is 34 mm. in diameter and weights 23.3 grams. The coin was issued by the Bank of Lithuania on September 19, 1996. Mintage is 10,000 pieces, and the coin was designed by Antanas Žukauskas, but is based upon the 1975 medal by sculptor Vytautas Kašuba, who at the time lived in New York City.

The obverse features the coat of arms of the Republic of Lithuania, and on the right is the Duke's crown with a sceptre underneath. The inscription reads, "LIETUVA 50 LITŲ 1996." The Lithuanian Mint mark appears to the left under the sceptre.

The reverse features the image of Grand Duke Gediminas, as modeled by artist Kašuba on his 1975 medal. The inscription reads, "GEDIMINAS DIDYSIS LIETUVOS KUNIGAİKŠTIS 1316-1341." To the lower left in the shoulder area is an Iron Wolf, which Gediminas saw in his dream which resulted in the founding of the capital city of Vilnius.

The edge of the coin is inscribed the same as the 1996 King Mindaugas coin, "IŠ PRAEITIES TAVO SŪNŪS TE STIPRYBĘ SEIMA *," meaning "May Your Sons Draw Strength from the Past."

The coins are sold by the Bank of Lithuania for 100 Litų, or U.S. \$20, plus postage and handling. For more information, write: Lietuvos Bankas, 6 Gedimino Prosp. 2001 Vilnius, Lithuania.

The promotional brochure issued by the Bank contains the following biographical information about Grand Duke Gediminas:

Grand Duke Gediminas ascended the throne in 1316 after the death of his brother Vytenis. Before his coming to the throne Gediminas was famous as an organizer of the battles against the knights of the German Orders. At the end of the 13th and at the beginning of the 14th centuries he was especially active in the Samogitia. During the reign of Gediminas the foreign policy of Lithuania was re-orientated from the East towards the West. Gediminas widely used diplomatic methods in his struggle against the German knights. In the period of 1323-1324 Gediminas established relations with Pope John XXII through the intermediaries of the Archbishop of Riga in order to adopt Christianity. After that action the German Order was forced to sign a four-years treaty of peace with Lithuania. Gediminas was the first ruler of Lithuania who made the relationship with its neighbours better. In 1325 for the first time in the history of Lithuania a military union with Poland was established, and in 1338 an agreement on trade with the Livonian Order was made. The peaceful policy of Grand Duke Gediminas did not prevent him from expanding the territory of the Lithuanian state eastwards during his reign: the Duchies of Kiev and Galicia-Volunia were annexed. The state of Lithuania under the rule of Gediminas managed to gain control over a part of the lands settled by the Kuršiai and Žemgaliai.

The most important achievement of Duke Gediminas was the modernizing of the Lithuanian state and society. Over the years of Gediminas's rule well-trained cavalry troops appeared in the Lithuanian army beside the draffees; construction of buildings from bricks was implemented, an improved and more effective system of castles was created. In the first half of the 14th century the first medieval towns originated, independent merchant and artisan estates emerged.



CHICAGO TOKENS

7.

Continued from page 5...



C.



D



E.



F.

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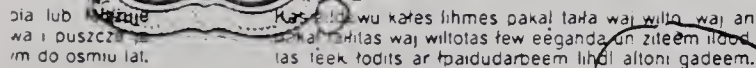
The LNA is a member of the
American Numismatic Association
C-117903.

S.

To refresh our memory, both types refer to the back of the note, and the Latvian text found in the lower right.

Type 2 reads "aftoni gadeem" (actually the "f" is an "s," and the "f" (really an "s") in the word "aifdewu" is **UNCROSSED**).

We are asking our readers to send us photocopies of BOTH SIDES of their 1916 3-Ostrubel notes bearing serial letters F and G. We



Please send your photocopies of such notes to this editor, and look around at coin shows for examples, also to copy. Again, just those with serial letters F and G.

with our members.

HOW AND WHEN WILL THE OSTs BE LIQUIDATED?

[Originally published in "Laisvė," 13 September, 1922.
Translated by Algirdas Kepalas]

[This article was written during the time when Lithuania was soon to issue the original Litas, which occurred on October 2, 1922.]

Soon we shall have our new money. Good! But what will happen to the old? The government will probably exchange the old for the new, according to the established rate. Here, by the way, people shall have more loss because of the low rate of the Osts.

Well, and then what? Osts withdrawn from circulation in their turn will have to be bought up by the German institution, the State Loan East Bank, which over 6 years had the authority to issue notes for our country.

When, why, and how this authority was given to this foreign institution, without any control from our government to issue money for our country, I don't know. But I presume that this was done by our provisional government through some kind of agreement with the State Loan East Bank. It would be very important to make this agreement public in the press to make it known, now that the Ost liquidation is nearing, with what and how the State Loan East Bank will compensate for the received authority which it not only very widely used, but also abused.

Therefore arises a very touchy question with what the State Loan East Bank will repay our country for billions of Ostmarks with which it has inundated our land. I am very afraid that this agreement says that the State Loan East Bank will be able to settle with the Reichsmark at par, i.e., a Reichsmark for an Ostmark. If it were so, our nation, especially farmers, would suffer interminable damage.

It means that the State Loan East Bank, after it has printed 4-5 billion (maybe more) paper marks, has bought Lithuania's real values: food, timber, flax, leather, etc. For instance, 81.3% of all our exports in 1920 went directly to Germany, and in 1921, 65.3%. Aside from goods, the State Loan East Bank agents bought up foreign currencies: dollars, pounds, etc. in Lithuania, an average of 15 million dollars yearly, which mostly were used by the Reichsbank to pay Germany's contributions. [war reparations?]

In view of this our government will have to find the means to settle with our ersatz [i.e. phony, fake] emission bank, the State Loan East Bank, not with their money or Reichsmarks, but with real articles of value.

While liquidating the Osts we should remember the dividends, which the State Loan East Bank owes us since the beginning of emission, perhaps 1916. At 5% from a billion this makes 50 million a year, through 6 years--300 million. If there were only 4 billion in circulation, dividends would be 1,200,000 auksinas, a neat sum, which could equal almost all the yearly budget of our country.

LOTTERY TICKETS

We are all aware of the beautiful lottery tickets issued by the Republic of Lithuania during the 1930s and 1940s. But what about now? It turns out that people in Lithuania have been playing the instant "scratch off" lottery just like we have here in the U.S.

The Lithuanian National Olympic Committee issued lottery tickets this year in support of raising money for the team. The tickets contained the LNOG emblem with the Olympic flame and "ATLANTA 1996" They are quite colorful, and contain various Olympic events. Prizes include money of course, and a brand new Fiat, a bicycle, and a coffee maker. Illustrated here are some examples. The tickets bear prices of 1 or 2 litas.

LOTERIJA "OLIMPAS-2"

- Pirkdami bilietą įsitikinkite, kad nepažeistas apsauginis sluoksniš pakeičė bilieto pusėje
- Loterijos "Olimpas 2" laimėjimai: automobiliai FIAT Uno 45 dviračiai "Venta" kavos aparatai BOMAN ir 0,25 kg kavos "Olimpija", piniginiai laimėjimai nuo 1 iki 5 000 Lt
- Simboliai, rodantys laimėjimą



automobilis FIAT Uno 45



dviratis "Venta"



kavos aparatas BOMAN ir 0,25 kg kavos "Olimpija"

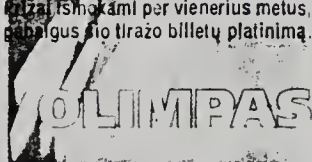
- Laimėjimai iki 100 Lt išmokami tuoj pat bilieto pirkimo vietoje
- 500 Lt ir didesnės vertės piniginiai prizai bei daiktiniai laimėjimai išduodami Lietuvos tautiniame olimpiame komite Vrublevskio 6, Vilnius, atlikus ekspertizę
- Laimėjimas neišmokamas, jei bilietas, atlikus kompiuterinę ekspertizę, pripažįstamas negaliojančiu
- Prizai išmokami vienerių metų laikotarpiu pasibaigus šio trašo bilietų platinimui.



LIETUVOS TAUTINIS OLIMPINIS KOMITETAS

Loterija OLIMPAS "ATLANTA '96"

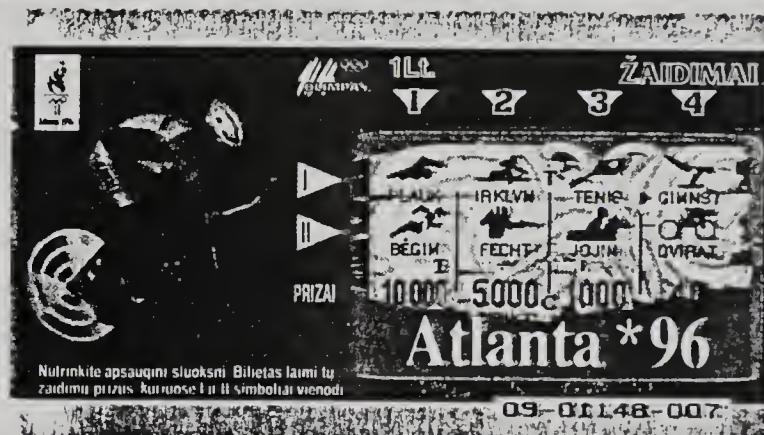
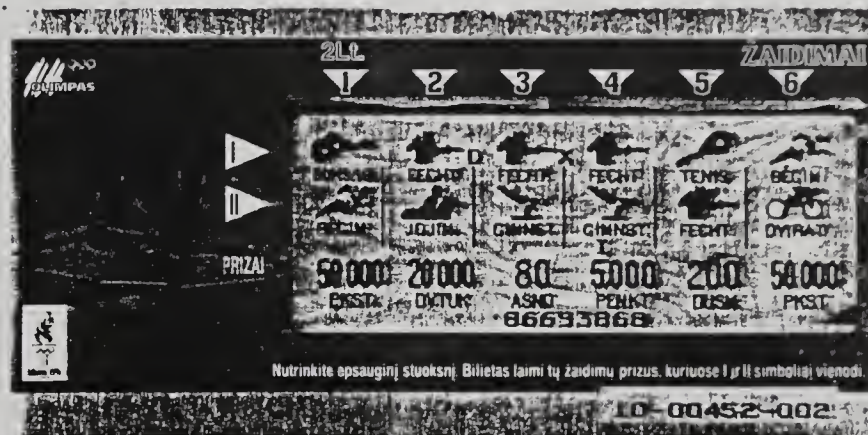
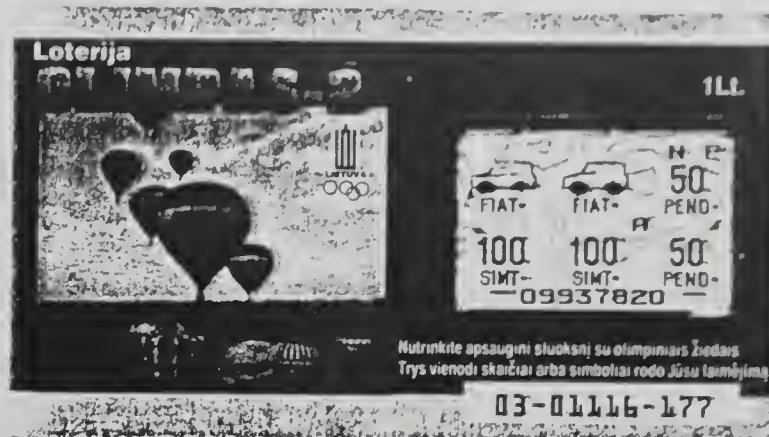
- Pirkdami bilietą įsitikinkite, kad nepažeistas apsauginis sluoksniš pakeičė bilieto pusėje
- Loterijos OLIMPAS ATLANTA '96 piniginiai laimėjimai nuo 2 iki 50 000 Lt
- Bilietas gali būti laimingi t 2,3,4,5 ar net visi 6 žaidimai
- Laimėjimai iki 200 Lt išmokami tuoj pat bilieto pirkimo vietoje
- 500 Lt ir didesnės vertės prizai išmokami LTOK įmoneje OLIFEJA, Sausio 13-osios 2, Vilniuje arba įmonės atstovybėse kituose šalies miestuose
- Laimėjimas neišmokamas, jei, atlikus kompiuterinę ekspertizę, bilietas pripažįstamas negaliojančiu
- Prizai išmokami per vienerius metus, pasibaigus šio trašo bilietų platinimui.



KOMERČINĖ LOTERIJA

OLIFEJA

Lietuvos tautinis olimpinis komitetas



LAGS FALL MEETING SUCCESSFUL

A group of 40 persons attended the Fall meeting of the Lithuanian-American Genealogical Society at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago on Sunday, October 20. In attendance were LNA members Al Ruzgas, Lee Gordon, and Robert Balzekas, who with the others listened to Frank Passic speak on the topic "Money our Lithuanian Ancestors Used" along with his slide presentation.

In special attendance was Rūta Kuncienė and her husband, who have moved to the Chicago area from Lithuania. Rūta has studied Lithuanian numismatics for over 13 years, and is the author of the highly acclaimed book "Lietuvos Pinigai 1915-1941," published in 1995, as well as numerous newspaper articles on the topic. Her specialty is in Lithuanian banknotes.

Pictured at right is Frank Passic and Rūta Kuncienė, holding a copy of The Knight.



WANT ADS

WANTED: Silver and gold bars, "kapos," the first Lithuanian coins to ca. AD 1495. Also later coins in excellent quality, errors, varieties, high values (talers and ducats). Olle Holden, Junkergatan 37, S-126 53 Hägersten, SWEDEN. Fax: 01146-8-7268522.

FOR SALE: 1995 silver proof 50 Litu coin commemorating the 5th anniversary of the reestablishment of Lithuania's independence. Very scarce, only 5,000 minted. Also other recent 50 Litu commemorative coins. P-14 1922 2 Litu banknote, VF.

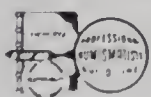
Write for my latest price list of numerous Lithuanian coins, banknotes, medals, bank checks, lottery tickets, bank stocks certificates, and other collectible material to celebrate your Lithuanian heritage. Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224.

FOR SALE: Capital Plastic holder (blue) for set of Lithuania's 1925-36-38 coins (14 total). Great for permanent storage and display. \$35. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629. (773) 582-6500.

FOR SALE: Lithuanian and former Soviet Union pins, telephone tokens, etc. Write for my latest price list. Dr. Victor Zilatis. 2018 Heathfield Circle, Sun City Center, FL 33573-7359.

FOR SALE: Various Lithuanian 1925-1938 coins, also some pattern/proofs. Write: Anthony Tumonis, 3232 N. Winstel, Space #11, Tucson, AZ 85716.

Want-For Sale Ads are FREE to LNA MEMBERS. List your material here!



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GARDINAS SCRIP

Here is another item in the collection of LNA member Edward Mikutis which he is sharing with our readers.

It is a 50 groszy scrip from Gardinas, then occupied by Poland, and now held by Belarus. Gardinas (Grodno) is just south of the present Lithuanian border. The note is dated 1926.



Niniejszy bilet zdawkowy ważny jest tylko w granicach spółdzielni 3 Baonu sanitarnego i służy wyłącznie do pobrania towarów na kredyt.

It measures 100 x 69 mm. The face contains blue printing, with a black serial number. The background is light reddish pink or salmon. The back has blue printing.

Would anyone like to translate the Polish text for us and explain the use of this note? We could get this done, but we are now looking for more involvement from our members to share their expertise, and items in their own collections for publication here in *The Knight*.